

the whigs said, for the exclusive benefit of the poor and working classes! And how has it operated? It enables the rich owner to make fifteen per cent. a year on his money invested, and also to reduce the wages previously paid to the poor girls by whose hard labor, faithful attention, and untiring industry these very proprietors have been enabled to make their enormous profits. The Courier says "the contemplated reduction was so very trifling that it would hardly have been felt." Indeed! If it would hardly be felt by a poor girl, then surely the gain to it by the rich manufacturer would not be felt at all, and there is the less excuse for reducing the wages. As there was no necessity for this—the mills actually making fifteen per cent a year—the reduction is evidently an act of wanton oppression or, at best, of the most selfish avarice.

In a recent letter from Samuel Lawrence, dated at Lowell, to the editor of the New York Tribune, a fine coming deception of the masters is attempted. An excuse for reducing the wages of the girls, or for not increasing them after the passage of their favorite tariff, is, that the prices of cotton fabrics have not increased, but have diminished a quarter or half per cent. a year since that event. Whether this be true, or not, we cannot say; but there is a very important circumstance which this Mr. Lawrence has very cunningly and characteristically suppressed. He says nothing about the great distinction in the price of cotton since that period! Every child knows that the price of manufactured articles, and the profits thereon, depend chiefly on the price of the raw materials. Yet Mr. Samuel Lawrence, a master manufacturer, knowing and thinking of this all the time, as he must have done, says not a word about it in his letter! Such are the tricks which the wealthy manufacturers, and, indeed, all the leading whigs, ever attempt to practice on the people, to deceive and humbug them, and thus to gain their own selfish and mercenary ends.

From the foregoing, some notion may be formed of the benefits which have accrued to the working people of the manufacturing corporations, for whose special advantage, it was contended by the whig leaders, the new tariff should be passed.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION AND THE NEWLY DISCOVERED MAP.

At a great meeting of the New York Historical Society, last Saturday, at which Mr. Webster and Mr. Gallatin were present, the much talked of, and recently discovered map of the North-East Boundary was brought forth and the character of its evidence discussed.

Mr. Gallatin then briefly details the history of the map. It had been one of the numerous maps used by the Commissioners who agreed on the Treaty of Paris in 1763, and remained in the possession of the Hon. John Jay, one of the American Commissioners. On his death it came into the possession of his brother William, and from him descended to his nephew, the late Peter A. Jay, amongst whose papers it was found by relatives after his death, and by them presented to the Historical Society.

On this map the boundary line is laid down precisely as claimed by the United States in the negotiations which resulted in the late treaty, and the red line designating the boundary as thus defined, is marked in Mr. Jay's handwriting. "Mr. Oswald was the British Commissioner, and the reasonable presumption is that this map represents the boundary as agreed upon by the Commissioners of the Paris treaty."

This line runs north to the United States, then was claimed in consequence of an error in the construction of the map, but its direction is exactly analogous to that of the boundary claimed by our government. Of course the discovery of this map sets aside the Franklin map, and explodes all the nonsense of the British newspapers about the "red line," and American "fraud and treachery."

It would appear from this map, that our government has clearly relinquished its right and title to a large portion of territory that really belonged to us; England has gotten the advantage of us in the late Treaty; and that in short, if any fraud was practiced, Lord Ashburton imposed upon Mr. Webster considerably in the negotiation.

PAID TIMES.

FREE TRADE.—At a great free trade meeting held in Liverpool, Eng., James Martineau came out boldly and after a long and able speech, declared in favor of free trade principles. He said that free trade principles were the only ones that were just, and that he was not of such a thing as a truth which could thus be of use to man. [Cheers.] If the principles of free trade were true, then, in the name of the God of truth, let them be applied to the existing state of society. [Cheers.] He then said that he knew of no such thing as a justice which was imperishable, which could not be done. Alluding to the arrogant speech of Dr. Martineau, in which he contended that the people of Great Britain could live without much distress, as five millions live on oats and five millions live on potatoes, Mr. Martineau said: "But the state of things described by Dr. Martineau, though he had enough, was not equal to the reality for he (the speaker) understood that in the neighborhood of St. Albans the people were living on turnips, and if the pressure continued they would be living on beans; and there was no knowing but that some insolent landowner might say, as had been said by an aristocrat of France before the revolution, when the people complained that they had no bread—'Let them eat grass.' (Hear, hear.)"

And further on in his speech he said he felt assured that the people would be satisfied until they were no longer in foreign countries, as the world was except from our statute books. We annex his eloquent conclusion—

"He believed, also, that the best result would follow in the pacific relations between different nations. It was exceedingly awkward and uncomfortable when they were almost continually on the verge of a quarrel with one nation or another, and it was still more disastrous when war broke out between men of all claims, a state of things would be produced which would be unfavorable to unjust wars and ambition. Many were the aggressions which had been made on foreign countries to promote the interests of monopolists. Ambition went where she was not wanted. Commerce never went where she was not wanted. With free trade, we should have no more in foreign countries, no territorial claims of our power, no territories instead of free trade; we should present to heathen countries our Christianity, not refuted by our example, but recommended by our practice, and have every where conquest without war. [Cheers.] It was a solemn responsibility to delay for an hour that which was our right. The earth was the Lord's, and not the landed interests. [Rapturous applause.]"

THE CHARGES AGAINST GOV. BOUCK.

The public have not forgotten the charges of fraud and corruption, so vehemently charged by Mr. Dickinson, of the Senate, against Gov. Bouck—the demand, on his part for a committee of investigation; and his declaration, that he would convict Gov. Bouck, or stand himself by the brand of the wanton liar on his forehead.

These charges, which were daily thundered forth in the Senate chamber, and repeated through the Free Journal, led to the appointment of a committee of investigation, consisting of Messrs. Mitchell, Ely and Franklin, two democrats and one whig.

A long and laborious investigation ensued. And yesterday the committee submitted their report. We have no room for details. The following is their unanimous conclusion:

"Wm. C. Bouck had been acting Canal Commissioner of this state for eighteen years previous to 1839. During that time he was entrusted with and paid out for the people of this state, millions of dollars, and was always found honest and faithful, discharging with ability the high and responsible duties which were devolving upon him, and which he not only performed with ability, but

satisfactorily to the people. The committee are free to say, that they have discovered nothing in this investigation that should in the least impair the confidence the people have hitherto reposed in him."

Yesterday, when the report came in, the Senate were regaled with repetitions of these wholesale charges by the senator from the 6th—and with a natural echo or second from the senator from the 3d (Gen. Root.) With the facts all before them, of an utter failure to prove any one of their allegations—with the unanimous report of a committee of both parties, distinctly relating such charges as alike wanton and calumnious—they were nevertheless reiterated by the two senators, alluded to, in characteristic manner, and in the easy language of wholesale imputation. The attitude of Mr. Dickinson upon a respectable private citizen were repelled by Mr. Mitchell. But the most conclusive answer to the charges against the governor, were the remarks of senator Franklin. A member of the committee of investigation—participating in all its labors, and efficient in the discharge of its duties—he declared, in a manner the most honorable, and with the fearless love of truth and justice for which he is distinguished, that he was willing to abide by the report—believing that the facts would be found to be borne out by the testimony, and the conclusions to be warranted by the facts.

And the senate adopted the report, by a vote of 18 to 9—the whigs, except Mr. Franklin, voting in the negative.

Thus ends this famous—or rather infamous—attempt to sully the fair reputation of Gov. Bouck, in the discharge of his responsible duties, in connection with the public works—duties which ran through a period of twenty years, and involved the expenditure of millions—and which until now, and through all the agitations of a party strife, have not been for a moment the subject of the least imputation or the shadow of a charge of wrong and corruption. Nor is there ground now, for the shadow of such a charge.—Albany Argus.

Spirit of the Age.

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1843.

A NEW VOLUME OF THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

On the first of May next the 4th volume of the Age will commence. It will be enlarged, printed upon better paper, and new type, and will be the cheapest paper published in the State. The paper will in addition to politics contain interesting tales, poetry, miscellany, agricultural articles, full and early reports of the city prices of country produce, the state of the money market, and the very latest news.

27 Postmasters are allowed by law, to forward money for subscriptions to newspapers, free of expense.

TERMS.

The Cash System.

One copy, one year, \$1.75
Five copies, sent to one address, 1.37
Ten copies, (and over), 1.05

The Credit System.

In cases where Agents order a number of copies, the name of each subscriber to be written on the paper, and the Agent becomes responsible, within the year, \$1.50
All other subscribers upon whose paper their names are written, if payment be delayed beyond the reception of the first number of a volume, 1.75
If beyond the reception of the first number of the last six months of the volume, 2.50
If beyond the reception of the last number of the volume, 2.00
Village subscribers, 2.00
No paper is sent, unless paid for in advance, or unless an Agent becomes responsible, that the money shall be paid according to the terms, and in no case is an account allowed to run over.

The transportation by mail or otherwise, in all cases must be paid by the subscribers.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

All advertisements must be paid for in advance, unless some one known to the editor will become responsible for the insertion.
Advertisements will be continued until forbidden, and charged accordingly, unless the number of insertions be specified.

Business Cards are inserted for subscribers at \$2.00, and for non-subscribers \$2.50 per year.
Subscriptions taken for any length of time.
No unpaid returned papers are taken from the Postoffice.

27 All communications must be addressed postage paid to C. G. EASTMAN.

Notice.—Rutland County.

Provided nothing occurs to interfere in the arrangement, Mr. Thomas Hooker of Castleton, will distribute the Age on his old St. Albans route, which embraces Castleton, Fairhaven, West Haven, Benson, Orwell, Sudbury, White, Hubbardton and part of Cornwall and Shoreham.

It is also expected that Mr. Andrew Davis, of Rutland, will deliver the Age on his old St. Albans route, embracing the towns of Charnoford, Wallingford, Danby, Postville, Wells, Middlebury, Poultney, Ira and West Rutland.

The right is reserved to the publisher to send the Age by mail to any person on these routes who may choose to receive it in that way.

Subscribers who receive the Age of Post Riders are responsible to them.

RUTLAND COUNTY.

Our Agents and Postriders in Rutland County will please forward their orders in season for the next number, without fail.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

The goal is gained, at last, and the 3d volume of the Age is out.

To many thanks to those who have sustained us, we will only add, that we shall keep our promise with delinquents in this country.

Every one of them who owes us for more than the 3d volume will not receive the next paper.—Time is allotted, between this and the appearance of the first number of the 4th volume for such to square up if they have any disposition to do so. "Fair words butter no porridge." We have taken "fair words" long enough. Yet, we cannot but hope that those who have sailed along with us so far, will be willing to come forward, pay their fare and go on with us. We are not the worst fellows in the world and are willing to work for their amusement, but we must have some thing to feed the hands with. We will take all kinds of gain for pay, will do almost anything but starve and that we won't do, no way can we fix it. Come now! let us have a drop o' fun! You get your cash ready,—all round the boat—

"Ting-a-ling! ting-a-ling! ting-a-ling! ting-a-ling! All genuine democrats as ha'n't paid for ridin' in this boat, will please walk up to the Cap'n's office and settle-e-e! ting-a-ling! ting-a-ling! ting-a-ling!"

There, now, do the clean thing and don't compel us to put you ashore. We know you could n't live without us, and then it would near about kill us!

No paper will be issued from this office next week.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Who have paid to the end of the 3d volume, and wish their paper discontinued, not having, however, given such notice, are requested to do so before the reception of the first number of the 4th volume. Those who have given such directions and have concluded to continue their subscription are also requested to give immediate notice.

Subscribers who have paid to the end of the 3d volume and have not ordered the paper stopped, and allow it to be sent two or three weeks and then order it stopped will have to pay for every copy they receive at the rate of three cents a copy before we will stop the paper. We shall not be shaved out of much money in that way; so remember!

THIS IS WHY.

Subscribers, sometimes, write on the margin of the Age, directions to have it discontinued and return it to the office. Then, if it is not stopped they wonder why. On all papers thus returned to us, as better postage is charged! of course we do not take them from the office, and that is the reason they are not stopped. It is strange people will not learn.—Postmasters are authorized, and willing to transact business between the subscribers and publishers of newspapers. If you write on the margin of your paper, and send it to us, we shall refuse to take it from the office, and the consequence will be, that the Postmaster here will return the paper to your Postoffice and you will be subjected to the penalty, in such cases, prescribed, which is only a V!

THE SITTING OF THE COURT.

Will afford an excellent opportunity for our subscribers who are in arrears to forward their dues, if they will improve it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Those who wish new advertisements to appear in the first number of the next volume are requested to hand them in as soon as may be. As a large edition (not less than 2500) will be issued, a rare chance will be afforded for "a general circulation" of advertisements.

The Sword to Capt. Partridge.—It was presented at the Philadelphia Museum on Wednesday evening the 12th inst on behalf of the Wm. Wirt Institute, by I. R. Diller, Esq., with a neat speech. The speech of Attorney General Johnson was most appropriate and effective. Capt. P. replied with much emotion.

The sword was manufactured by Mr. Ames, of Springfield, Mass., it is elegantly mounted in silver, and has the following inscription:

Presented by the Members of the William Wirt Institute

TO CAPT. ALDEN PARTRIDGE,

As a testimonial of their respect for his distinguished attainments as a soldier and eminent worth as a citizen.

April, 1842.

On the opposite side:

"Independence now and Independence forever."

NOMINATION OF MR. VAN BUREN.—Mr. Van Buren has been unanimously nominated as a candidate for the next Presidency, by the Democratic members of the New York Legislature. The Evening Post says—

"A meeting of the democratic members of the Legislature was held in the Assembly Chamber on Monday evening. All the democratic members were present, and the utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. With entire unanimity they expressed their preference for Martin Van Buren, as the candidate of the democratic party for the next President. The warm, deep, hearty response that will be made to this nomination by the democrats of this State is inexpressible. Thus is the mighty voice of New York added to that of many other states, in expressing her choice for Mr. Van Buren as a candidate, under the sanction of the National Convention."

A good story is told of a political salute of a hundred guns fired at Albany on Thursday. It is said that the whigs furnished the guns in honor of their success in Albany, and the democrats furnished the powder in honor of their victory in New York—a sort of partnership affair round. It is really pleasant to see politicians so good natured.

The democrat of St. Louis Missouri, have elected their candidate for Mayor.

In another column will be found an advertisement of the Mammoth Boston Nation. We beg leave to say to Mr. Roberts, that we have published within the year three notices averting the length of the one published this week, either of which is worth twice the price of the Boston Nation, a year, and that we receive the Nation about once in three weeks, in pay.

The Hartford (Con.) Times says that Governor Cleveland lacks 97 votes of an election by the people.

Mordecai Cook, Jr., the man who lately shot Melzer Gardner, was arrested immediately after the fatal occurrence, examined, and fully acquitted. The populace were so enraged that they assembled in large numbers, and went from Portsmouth to Norfolk, where they paraded the streets, with music and banners, on which various mottoes were inscribed, one of which was something like this: "Melzer Gardner, esq., the poor man's friend. He was murdered in defending the poor man's rights!" The procession marched to the house of O'Neill, who was supposed to have instigated Cook to use personal violence upon Mr. Gardner; but he had anticipated an attack, and left the place. Mr. O. is a wealthy citizen of Norfolk. From his residence they repaired to the house of Cook's father, and were deterred from violence by the information that a lady lay at the point of death in the house. They then marched to the offices of several officers of the place, and demanded that Cook should be again arrested, and tried by a jury. The military were called out, but the excited populace could not be induced to disperse till Cook was arrested and safely lodged in jail. Some new facts have been elicited, and it is supposed he will be tried.

MEMORIC WONDER.—A Dr. Gibbs, of Columbia, S. C., communicates to the Charleston Courier the miraculous fact that he has succeeded in paralyzing the tongues of the ladies. He certainly deserves to be encouraged in his laudable efforts to suppress scandal, and will doubtless receive the liberal patronage of such married men as have unfortunately, a "shrew for their better half."

A Repentant Coon.

It is quite amusing to read how frank, bold, and honest are the speeches of those who were deluded in 1840, but have since returned to the promises of their early days.

Take the following remarks of a Mr. Williams of Connecticut for instance:

"I have come forward to tell you, my friends, that I am no longer a COON! [Loud laughter and cheers.] I have been one long enough!—[Cheers.] I was born a true Democrat, but by some cause became transplanted into the whig soil. But they watered me with HARD CIDER, [loud laughter] which did not agree with my constitution! [Cheers.] One of my Coon friends, supposing that I was a Coon still, came to me the other day and notified me to be held at a certain well known whig lawyer's office. I suppose you will be on hand, won't you? I told him I rather thought I should be a Coon no longer! I intend to vote the DEMOCRATIC TICKET! [Great applause.] The fellow's lower jaw fell as much as four inches! [Loud laughter and cheering.] Yes, my friends, I feel once more at home! I am with you, and hope to continue so, the remainder of my life, [Tremendous applause.]"

FROM HAYTI.—It seems to be settled that the Revolution in Hayti is at an end. Letters from Port au Prince of March 21st, confirm the report that President Boyer has abdicated and taken passage for England. The government is now administered by a Committee of twenty-five appointed for that purpose, till a new President can be chosen. The Patriot army consists of from 10,000 to 15,000, and has taken possession of Port au Prince. There are three English steamers there prepared to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of English property. The following is the official abdication of President Boyer:—

Gentlemen of the Council.

Twenty-five years have elapsed since I was called upon to fill the post of President, then made vacant by the death of Petion, the founder of the Republic. Since that I have endeavored to carry out his views, which I had, of all others, the best opportunity of knowing.

I have endeavored during my administration, to conduct the affairs of Government with a strict attention to an economical management of its finances. In proof of my labors on this subject, there are now one million of dollars in reserve besides other funds deposited in Paris to the credit of the Government. Recent events which I do not desire to characterize, have brought upon me calamities which I did not foresee, nor am prepared for. In this emergency, I deem it due to my dignity, and honor, to make a personal declaration of the powers with which I have been clothed. During my Presidency, I have adopted the policy of quelling the disorders and divisions that made Hayti a distracted and feeble Government. I have lived to see the independence of the nation acknowledged, and its territory united, and now in voluntarily re-tracing myself, I give another proof of my desire to remove all cause of discontent and division. In conclusion, I have only to add that I wish Hayti to be as happy as I strove to render her.

(Signed) BOYER.

FROM CAMPEACHY.

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 6th, we have advices from the seat of war up to the 30th.

The Mexican fleet landed a large body of troops at Tihueco on the 26th and 27th March, after having previously visited Selma, which place was burnt by the Mexican soldiers. The first place of action was expected to be Sisal, off which the Mexican fleet was hourly expected. A body of Yucatan troops numbering some 4500, had been ordered to meet the Mexicans.

A brisk action occurred in the neighborhood of Campechy on the 26th of March, in which the Mexicans sustained a considerable loss. The Campechanos, after a three hours fight, retired in good order, without effecting any thing.

The commanding continued upon the city from the Mexican batteries, but little damage has been done so far.

Deserters from the Mexican camp were continually joining the Yucatanos.

The big Coral, for New Orleans, passed Sisal 29th ult., supposed to be a prize to the Mexican squadron. A French frigate arrived and anchored off Campechy on the 14th.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says that "Dr. Collyer's Lecture on, and Experiments in Animal Magnetism, in the Museum on the 12th, were very well attended. The Doctor was quite felicitous in his remarks, and certainly advanced no opinions that were unreasonable, or inconsistent, so far, with facts. His experiments were singularly successful. They astonished some, convinced a number, and gratified all. After manipulating the organ of weight, he made his subject, a small boy, lift up a chair, in spite of the efforts of four of the audience to keep it down! He did nothing in clairvoyance, as he was unable for some reason or other, to magnetize his other subject. The Doctor will repeat his lecture and experiments to night; and judging from the satisfaction he has given, we feel sure he will have a good house."

GREAT HAIL STORM.—The National Intelligencer publishes a letter received by a gentleman of that city from Tampa Bay, dated on the 5th inst., which says,—"It has rained, thundered, and lightened more severely than I ever saw it in my life; and about three o'clock it began to hail, and continued for over half an hour, sending down hail stones as large as my fist, and had it not been for a small wind we would have had our brains knocked out. One man picked up ten dimes and other birds killed, and it actually killed fish in shallow water near the shore."

The New York papers complain much of the heavy fog there. It has already occasioned a great deal of damage.

MASSACHUSETTS.—An election to supply vacancies in Congress, takes place in that State on the 5th of June next.

A great freshet has taken place in the Potomac river and its tributaries, occasioning much damage. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has suffered; and at Harper's Ferry some injury has been effected.

WHERE'S COLLYER?—A Boston gentleman offers \$100 for a satisfactory proof of Mesmerism.

DISPATCH.—We mailed a letter at Woodstock on Bradford, April the 5th, and it reached Bk. on the 20th!

Fears to us that we saw the world all a fire on the 23d!

ICPA bill has passed its second reading in the Louisiana Senate, by a majority of two, to transfer the seat of government from New Orleans to Donaldville.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—GREAT RIOT AT CANTON.

A riot has broken out at Canton against foreigners.

The Canton Free Press of December 14th says: "We have been kindly allowed the perusal of a letter describing all the writer saw of the disorders in Canton. According to it some lascars and Chinese had been quarrelling all day, until at last (at about two o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday) it came to blows, the lascars had apparently the better of it, driving the Chinese away, who, however, always rallied in larger numbers, and at last, got the upper hand, driving the lascars into Creek long—brickbats now began to fly, and the mob was continually increasing, although no apprehension for the safety of the factories was at that time felt. Soon after the western gate to the Company's garden was burst open and the mob began pulling down the garden wall. It was still thought that no serious intentions were entertained against the factories, particularly as there were a great number of workmen at work in the company's factory preparing it for the reception of Sir Henry Pottinger."

"These it is true prevented the populace from entering for some little time but were then driven away, and the rabble entered not only that, but all the other factories in the Hong, which at five o'clock was on fire. The windows and doors of the Dutch hong were well protected by barricades, the removal of which by the mob afforded its inmates time to save the greatest part of a large sum of money then on the premises, not however without the loss of a considerable sum."

About this time the Kwangchow and Kwangchowfong with the soldiers made their appearance. On a former occasion (just about four years since) the mere sound of these officers' guns made the mob disperse, this time the soldiers were defeated and the officers killed—they all retired to the Canton house and refused to fight any more; consequently the mob, elated with success, became supreme, and set fire to every thing within their reach."

Our last advices from Canton are of Thursday night. At that time the fire had been completely subdued, nor had Linchow and the other Hong Long, so that 10 of 13 factories remain standing. The authorities were again in possession of the place, and no further violence for the time was apprehended. We have not yet been able to learn whether any lives on our side have been lost, although it is said that two Englishmen are missing. The riot began on the 7th Dec. The Chinese attacked Mr. Marrow's house, by breaking the windows and battering the doors. They set the British factory and Mr. Heard's factory on fire. They also set fire to Mr. Heard's front or outer door, and broke down the entrance door leading into the passage, but Mr. Heard and his companions prevented them from setting the entrance door on fire.

The passage of Mr. Heard's house was open to them, but whenever they advanced, a ball from two musket laid one of their number on the ground either dead or wounded, and then they retreated. Finding all their attempts to gain an entrance failed, and excited by disappointment, defeat and revenge, they set fire to the Creek Hong; this Mr. Heard and his companions had fires on each side, and were driven out of the house by the approaching flames about 12 P. M., and they fortunately succeeded in reaching the Foreign long in safety. On returning the next morning they found Mr. Heard's treasury had been broken into, and three bags of dollars plundered. Messrs. Gilb, Livingston & Co.'s factory was also plundered of \$40,000.

Most fortunately, the H. C. St. Prosperine was on her way up to Canton, with Sir Hugh Gough on board. She arrived on the 10th; Sir Hugh immediately landed, and had an interview with the Chinese officers, who expressed their willingness to render compensation for all losses. It is said that Sir Hugh is inclined to acquit the officers of having had any concern in the movement. The officers, who were ordered to retire from Canton immediately, as they were, as they said, were sufficient to preserve the peace for all purposes of protection, but he refused; and the report from Hongkong is that the troops are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a moment's notice."

In the mean time the British merchants who had left have returned to Canton from Whampoa, but they have left their treasure on board the ships; we are inclined to think that the business of the season will proceed but under circumstances and feelings of doubt and dread.

Extract of a Letter published in the Atlas, dated CANTON, DEC. 17th, 1842.

"The Delphic entry you pines containing accounts of a serious riot which took place here on the 7th, which resulted in the loss of several lives and the destruction of a half a million worth of property. How far this popular animosity against the English may go, it is impossible to foresee. If it extends, it may force the government to disavow the treaty of August last, or take the chance of a civil contest."

Sir Henry Pottinger arrived at Hong Kong on the 2d inst., and the Chinese Commissioner with whom he is to arrange the details of trade, &c., is said to have been within ten days journey of Canton, when he was ordered back to Peking by the Emperor. Also, that one of the high Magistrates, by whom the treaty was made had been degraded, and that remonstrances against the fulfillment of the treaty had been sent to the Emperor from various parts of the empire. We cannot yet rely on these various rumors, but should they prove true, it is apprehended that a renewal of hostilities will ensue."

THE CANTON RIOTS.—All accounts agree in stating that during the riots in Canton the Americans were treated with a consideration not accorded to the English. The attack upon Mr. Heard's house is attributed to the fact that the large quantity of treasure which was in his possession was the property of an English house trading in opium. The American flag, thrown up at a conspicuous point in the city, was treated with respect, while the flag staff of the British was among the earliest objects of vengeance and insult with the excited Chinese.

The Legislature of Louisiana, on the 26th ult., declared its intention to refund out of the State Treasury, the \$1000 fine imposed upon General Jackson, for contempt of Court, if Congress failed to pay it at the approaching session.

WHIG REFORM.—According to official documents it appears that the expenditures of the Government under Mr. Van Buren's administration were brought down from thirty one millions in 1837, to twenty two millions in 1840; while under whig "reform," according to the official statement of the Register of the Treasurer of last February, the expenditures in 1841 amounted to twenty six millions, and in 1842, to near twenty five millions.

Again—From whig official documents, it appears that at the end of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the public debt amounted to \$7,450,603, and on the 13th February, 1843, (under whig "reform," it amounted to the small and reduced sum of \$27,309,221 65! This is carrying out the whig professions with a vengeance.

CARRYING OUT WHIG PRINCIPLES.—Webb, of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, who paid off debts to the amount of \$200,000 by means of the bankrupt law, lately purchased a splendid mansion in New York city, for which he paid \$48,000. Splendid financiering that!

THE VOTE IN NEW YORK.

The democratic triumph in the city of New York is so unexpected and so mortifying to the universal whig party, that we could naturally suppose an exhibition of some spleen and irritation. But when their presses, with one voice, and one chorus, and when a distinguished whig representative, Willis Hall, in the assembly chamber, openly and unequivocally charge fraud and double voting upon the democracy of New York, as the means whereby they have gained their late great victory, these matters become of far greater importance, and require at least a passing notice.

Upon what ground do they charge double voting? Simply upon the increased number of votes polled. This is the hinge upon which they rest their whole assertion. The day after the election, the whig papers declared that there had been no less than 48,000 votes polled—an increase of some 7,000 over last year's poll. This very statement, and frequently persisted in by whig papers, was calculated at last to throw a suspicion upon the fairness of the democratic majority; but we are now enabled to say that that statement was false. The returns are all in, and the whig fog is clearing away before the sun of truth.

The Evening Post of Friday states, what is not denied by the whig papers, that the whole vote polled is 44,875.

For Morris, 25,357
For Smith, 19,518

Probably the number of scattering votes would fetch up the whole poll to 45,000.

In 1840 the Registry law, so dear to the whigs, was in operation in New York. This, they insist, secured the perfect purity of the franchise—and the vote was then—

For Van Buren, 21,935
For Harrison, 20,959

Whole vote, 42,893

The vote now, is 45,000; an increase in two years and five months of only 2,110, instead of 7,000, as alleged by the whig press.

It is known that New York is increasing constantly in population. In 1840 the population was 312,710. The average rate of annual increase from 1830, to 1840 was at least 6 per cent. We will suppose it to be now only three per cent; and this will give a present population of at least 330,000.

It is ascertained that throughout the state, the rate of voters is as one to every five. We cannot see any reason why the same rate does not exist in New York city; and even admitting that New York contains no more bona fide population than she did in 1840, which was 312,710, the number of voters, according to the ratio of one to five, would produce 62,542 voters; yet there were only 12 or 15,000 foreigners who are not naturalized, there are probably at least 47,000 legal voters